AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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Most critics tell us eloquently what they are against, but only rarely do they tell us what they are for.—Stuart Chase.

Editorials

The NRA Reviews Its Work

The National Recovery Administration has just issued a statement reviewing the first year and a half of the two-year span given the NRA, claiming a maximum of efficiency for its widespread code structure.

Chief among definite accomplishments affecting labor are: 1. Elimination of child labor and curtailment of home work. 2. Establishment of the principle of a limited work week and minimum rates of pay. 3. Decrease of industrial unemployment and augmented wage purchasing power. 4. Curtailment of the use of wage cutting in price competition.

These accomplishments, insofar as they have actually been made, are indeed commendable. They afford sound justification for the establishment of the NRA as an original experiment in industrial recovery and industrial progress. President Roosevelt truly deserves high commendation.

Yet, if we are to profit by experience, and provide equal labor representation on all code authorities and on the NRA administrative board, along with adequate enforcement, far greater blessings for a majority of the people may be realized.

It is to be hoped that the present Congress will revise and extend the National Industrial Recovery Act, beyond its expiration date of June 15, 1935, and include in the revision the equitable and sound recommendations of the American Federation of Labor. Thus will our continued Industrial development be assured to result in the greatest good to the greatest number.

Insurance "Congress" Wavering

Despite feverish activity on the part of Communists throughout the country, who have apparently been trying to deceive the public into believing that their forthcoming "National Congress on Unemployment and Social Insurance," in Washington, has the support of legitimate organized labor, their efforts appear to be wavering, with the alleged "Congress" doomed to deserved demise.

Even the Socialists, who were reported at first as lining up, are **now reported as withdrawing or refusing to send delegates. An example of this is found in a dispatch from Pittsburgh, which says the New Kensington Branch of the Socialist Party of Westmoreland County, Pa., has denied emphatically a report appearing in the Communist official newspaper that the Branch would send delegates to what they term the "Communist led" congress.**

President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, has issued a formal warning to organized labor, saying that the A. F. of L. is not in any way sponsoring, nor in any manner connected with, the alleged "Congress." Notwithstanding this, the Communists continue to play upon the good name of the Federation and may possibly dupe a few people, who will eventually catch the significance of such activities.

A. F. of L. Unemployment Figures Show Slight Increase Over Last Year

Big Industries, Apparently Bucking Both Government and Labor, Fail To Put People To Work.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington—According to careful surveys made by the research department of the Federation of Labor, unemployment is greater than at this time last year. Many attribute the situation in part to the continued failure of big industries to re-employ men and women, while apparently bucking both the Government and labor in a "last stand" fight against possible advance in labor organization and wages, the shortening of working hours and improvement of working conditions.

Meantime, relief expenditures have soared higher than ever. While work relief is being opposed by big business also, it is an outstanding fact that the relief millions have stimulated business to a very marked degree throughout the country.

President Green's Statement

In releasing a summary of the figures, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, made the following statement:

Unemployment increased in November, as is usual at this season, and trade union figures show that in December the increase continued. Our estimate for total unemployment in the country as a whole showed 420,000 more people out of work in November than in October and trade union reports showed that one per cent of the membership lost their jobs in November and three per cent more were laid off in the first part of December. (From our weighted figures.) These increases in unemployment are similar in amount to those that occurred at this time of year in 1932 and 1933; they are considerably smaller than in 1931 and 1930.

The striking fact about this month's report, however, is that unemployment is higher than last year's level by more than 400,000. In November last year our revised figure, which have been corrected by the census figures recently made available, show that 11,086,000 were out of work while in November this year 11,459,000 were unemployed. The revised figure for October was 11,039,000.

This rise in unemployment is due largely to the normal increase in population. Last year's adds more than 400,000 to the army of job seekers. Our industries have not created enough jobs in the last 12 months to put these boys and girls to work or, if they have found jobs, it has been at the expense of some older persons employed.

Comparing the year's employment gains and losses in the different industries, the figures show a striking decline of employment on farms, due largely to the drought. In November this year, some 200,000 farm laborers who had work last year were unemployed. In construction and on the railroads also, unemployment increased during the year, while in manufacturing, coal mines and wholesale and retail trades there were slight gains.

Trade union figures for the first part of December show an interesting development: employment in building construction gained in December for the first time since our union reports were started in 1928 and the gain this year put two per cent of the membership back to work. It seems probable that this is due to the Federal Housing Program.

With unemployment higher than last year and a large part of the unemployed without regular work for one or two years or even more, relief need has increased rapidly. September figures show 1,100,000 more families, or 5,000,000 more individuals, on relief rolls than in September last year and reports from 145 cities show that nine cent more on relief in October than September and two per cent more in November than October and relief payments higher by 10 per cent 8 per cent respectively in those two months .

These figures point to the increasing seriousness of the unemployment problem. Industry has failed to put men and women to work. The responsibility falls on the Government to find employment for those who have been denied a chance to earn their bread.

Business Prospect for 1935 Covering 28 Lines Shows Sound Optimism

Statistics Concern Issues Statement; Covers General Conditions from Business Man's Viewpoint.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

New York.—The first of the year outlook for various important divisions of industry is summarized by the Standard Statics Company as follows:

ADVERTISING—Most national advertisers expect this year to increase their advertising in early 1935 than the first part of 1934. Relative gains in 1935, however, will probably be smaller than those recorded in 1934 over 1933.

AGRICULTURE AND MACHINERY — Farm machinery sales in 1934 increased 70 per cent over 1933 and there is a reasonable prospect of a further 60 per cent gain in 1935.

AIRCRAFT—Seasonally low passenger traffic is tending to offset recent moderate schedule increases for air mail and operations promise to remain generally unprofitable, pending substantial betterment in the mail rate structure. While a few manufacturers have recently secured sizeable military contracts, the producing division will probably continue on a limited earnings basis for a further interval.

AUTOMOBILES—Practically all passenger car manufacturers are rapidly expanding activities on the basis that sales and output in January will probably record a marked gain over December. The present uptrend in activity should continue for the next few months, with first quarter production indicated at fully 150 per cent of the same period last year.

AUTOMOBILE PARTS—Representative equipment manufacturers are seasonally active, reflecting the sharp upswing in replacement and new car rebuilding division for new models. With the latter's operations expected to register further wide expansion, parts and accessories shipments are likely to show additional improvements for some time.

AUTOMOBILE TIRES—Although retail demand is seasonally slack, the larger tire companies have entered into increasing their output moderately, both on account of increased original equipment requirements and of the tendency to raise inventories. Barring early crystallization of present labor unrest in the form of walkouts, continuance of the upward trend of production is expected during the next few months.

BUILDING—Public works construction will be well sustained (allowing for seasonal factors) in the early months of 1935, but a recovery in new contracts will require further appropriations by Congress. Difficulties in launching the Federal home building program may delay the peak of such activities until well along in the summer.

CHEMICALS—With bookings of 1935 contracts virtually completed, shipments should expand more vigorously. January sales should at least equal those probably will exceed, totals for the year before. In contrast to a year ago, consumers have not increased their inventories prior to the first of the year.

COAL—Fair weather has recently had a beneficial influence on both anthracite and bituminous demand and output, but the latter industry's demand has lagged somewhat, and stocks have increased substantially. Sentiment during the initial quarter of 1935 for bituminous and anthracite coal are expected to reflect a season in electrical refrigerators promise stimulated activities in this and allied lines during the next several months.

FOOD PRODUCTS—Increases in food sales will be relatively small in coming months. Prices will remain generally firm and may advance moderately in several lines, but consumers will not be favored by inventory profits corresponding to the appreciation realized during 1933 and 1934.

MACHINERY—With 1934 machine tool business expected to show a gain of 60 cent higher than in 1933, it is evident that the movement for plant modernization is gaining momentum and the coming number of manufacturers will be forced to bring the lead of more efficient units in making installations for new equipment.

MEDICINES—Demand for drugs is now approaching the seasonal peak, and sales should continue to record a year-to-year gain of about 10 per cent.

METALS (NON-FERROUS)—During the past week or two, leading copper producers are receiving all orders over 7,062 tons monthly, enabling them to participate in the market at the highest rate since September. Although sales have recently improved, they are still substantially below the current shipments. Lead and zinc markets are expected to continue active.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT—The slight improvement in general business confidence augurs continued satisfactory sales of office appliances. While the mid-winter season usually subsides from the fall peak, and this year will be no exception, sales in January should at least equal those of the corresponding 1934 month.

PAPER—Little difficulty in maintaining prices is expected, and there will show little increase pending a general improvement in business.

PETROLEUM—Although considerable progress has been made in eliminating gasoline price cutting, quotations for gasoline are still below the best levels of 1934, while refining and trade industry are also being restricted by seasonally lower consumption. No appreciable improvement is in prospect during the next few months of continued reduced demand, but present strong efforts to obtain a more stabilized basis of crude production generally point to a recovery of earnings during 1935.

RADIO—Sales in the past few months have shown a substantial gain over 1933 and the trend appears to be in probably priced sets continues. Revenues from broadcasting are expected to have been very satisfactory in 1934, a condition which is likely to continue in 1935.

RAILROADS — Despite recent increases in freight car loadings and indications that there may be further improvement over the near term, restricted earnings appear to be in prospect for the first quarter of 1935, because of mounting operating expenses. The chief favorable factor in the present railroad outlook is the prospect for early announcement by the Administration of a constructive railroad program.

RAILROAD EQUIPMENT — While orders remain at an abnormally low level and the 1935 outlook is not prepossessing, a rapid change would occur if any of the potential favorable rail developments materialized. Such possibilities include the granting of the freight rate increase, passage of legislation to equalize competition, extension of additional Federal aid for capital improvement expenditures, and sustained expansion of traffic.

RETAIL TRADE—Continuance of the recent upward movement of retail buying allowing for seasonal factors is expected, but dollar sales gains over a year earlier will probably run smaller than the 10 per cent increase recorded during the Christmas season.

SHIPPING AND SHIPBUILDING—The ample expansion of shipbuilding activity is in early prospect although the larger yards are operating at satisfactory rates on naval contracts. Moderate improvement in Intercoastal and Florida traffic is being experienced.

STEEL—Ingot output for January, after possibly a relatively slow start, should at least equal the December average.

SUGAR—Lack of a better balance between supply and demand under 1934 quotas and prospects of large additional offerings after January 1 have depressed prices considerably. However, the more effective regulation of supplies expected under 1935 marketing quotas should bring about an improvement in prices and operating conditions during the latter part of summer.

TEXTILES—The industry is in a favorable statistical position, and an upward trend of activity is in prospect for the next several months.

THEATERS—Revival of the church drive for clean films finds the trade in better position to meet such demands than in the summer of 1934. A moderate improvement in theater attendance will probably continue during the next few months.

TOBACCO—The broad trend of cigarette withdrawals will doubtless continue upward. Small year-to-year gains in cigar consumption are expected over the immediate future.

UTILITIES—Power output ran close to 1933 levels during December, and 1934 revenues will probably average 3 per cent to 5 per cent higher than in 1933. The outlook for profits, however, remains highly uncertain because of continued agitation for lower rates. Federal supervision of holding companies is likely to come before Congress this session, but there appears to be an increasing tendency in administration circles to examine rate situations before interfering with local operating units.

NEWSWRITERS GUILD TO SUBMIT WAGE DATA TO NRA

Representatives Who Walked Out on Previous Hearing Will Have Further Opportunity To Be Heard.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—An opportunity will be given the American Newspaper Guild on January 17, 1935, in the Pan-American room of the Mayflower Hotel, here to present data on wages, hours and working conditions in the newspaper publishing industry for use in connection with proposed wage and hours amendments to the code.

The administrative officer has delegated Dr. Gustav Peck, assistant to the administrative officer on employment problems, to represent him in association with the deputy administrator in charge of the code, who will preside at the hearing.

On December 5 a hearing was held by Deputy Administrator Jack B. Tate to secure data upon which to base a determination relating to the proposed wage and hour amendments. At the time, representatives of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association presented a wage study, but because of the withdrawal of Guild representatives, no wage report was made by this group.

HARLAN COUNTY MINERS CONTINUE ORGANIZATION

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Lexington, Ky.—Organization of the Southeastern Kentucky coal fields, including Harlan County which has repeatedly popped into the news as a person of violence allegedly caused by the coal barons, will be a fact by the time "the robins and red birds come back," according to a concensus of opinion of determined miners who attended a meeting here.

Sam Caddy, president of District 30, U. M. W. of A. declared: "The minor part we have a right to be in there, by heaven, we are going!"

The meeting also passed a strong resolution asking a Congressional investigation of labor conditions in Harlan County.

TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR!

With this issue, the American Federation of Labor Weekly News Service enters upon its twenty-fifth year of service to the labor press and to the labor movement of America.

Throughout the past twenty-four years, the service has never missed an issue and it has consistently presented each week a summary of the outstanding news and views affecting the interests of all wage earners.

There are a number of labor publications that have received the service ever since it was started, while many new ones have been added. The service has been pronounced as of very material benefit to all of these publications and as a vital factor in the sound progress of the great American labor movement.

To have served its mission so faithfully so long is ample reward for those concerned in its production and ample proof of the wisdom of the 1910 convention of the American Federation of Labor, which established it.

LABOR FACES THE NEW YEAR HOPEFULLY

President Green, in New Year Message, Predicts Upward Trend in Industrial and Social Improvement.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in his annual New Year message, sounded an optimistic note for the American labor movement and for America as a whole. His complete statement follows:

"Labor faces the New Year in a spirit of optimism and confidence. There is ample justification for the assumption of such an attitude. It is based upon an analysis of the economic and social forces which make for national recovery and social progress. The stern logic of events forces the conclusion that we are nearer the point where the long-continued depression will have spent its force. History records that the economic tide turns in every depression in due course of time, moving the nation upward toward a high level of comparative prosperity.

"There is cumulative evidence on every hand that the peak of unemployment and economic distress has been passed and that the upward trend in industrial and social improvement is at hand. Unless all signs fail, the movement toward national recovery will move on in a substantial and orderly way during the coming New Year.

"Furthermore, labor is cheered and heartened because its long fight for a large measure of social security is being won. Labor is certain that during the New Year a Federal unemployment insurance act will be passed by the Congress of the United States and that this legislation will be supplemented through the enactment of similar legislation in a large number of states. We are hopeful that old-age security, health insurance and other social justice measures will be enacted into law. All this means that labor will move forward during the New Year toward the realization of the more abundant life."

CONGRESS IN SESSION; LABOR OFFICIALS ALERT

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—The first session of the 74th Congress of the United States opened at the Capitol here at high noon, Thursday, January 3.

With the plodding Joe Byrns, of Tennessee, elected as Speaker of the House and William B. Bankhead, of Alabama, as floor leader, for the ruling Democratic Party, the South holds a dominant position. Vice President Garner, of course, presides over the Senate while Joseph T. Robinson, of Arkansas, will continue as the Senate floor leader.

It is reported that a veritable flood of anti-labor bills are waiting to be dumped into the well-known "hopper." Labor officials have received positive information regarding proposed reactionary legislation to know that they must be on hand to protect the public interest to the best of their ability.

The legislative program of the American Federation of Labor, embracing five principal points, including the 30-hour week, an Industrial Disputes Act, continuation of the NRA, unemployment insurance and old-age pensions, and restoration of the Government labor policy of January 1, will be followed through vigorously, it is stated.

$125,000,000 APPORTIONED FOR FEDERAL HIGHWAY AID

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—Apportionment of $125,000,000 for Federal aid to the states in highway construction in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1935, marked the resumption of the old policy of Federal highway aid. The apportionment was made by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, on December 27 under the authorization contained in the Hayden-Cartwright Act of June 18, 1934.

Secretary Wallace, in making the apportionment, called attention to the possibility of reduction of a state's apportionment through the operation of the provision in the Hayden-Cartwright Act relative to the diversion of gasoline taxes and other taxes on motorists. The act provides that Federal aid for a state's highways shall be reduced unless the state uses for highways at least the amounts provided by law on June 18, 1934, for that purpose from the state's gasoline and motor vehicle taxes and other special taxes on motor vehicle owners.

The new Federal apportionment for road building is expected to stimulate road building in the states and thus possibly create additional employment during the coming year.

WEIRTON COMPANY BRIEF CLAIMS 7-A COMPLIANCE

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Wilmington, Del.—With a 359-page brief, the Weirton Steel Company, still defending the Government's suit in Federal Court here, following the seven weeks' trial, attempts to show that they have complied with Section 7-A of the NIRA through their employee-representation plan, or "company union."

Although the company is alleged to have hired armed thugs to keep organizers away from their plants for twenty-five years, the firm claims they never had any labor trouble. To those who really know the Weirton situation, the brief is said to appear ridiculous. A decision in the case is expected during the current month.

A. F. of L. Executive Council Meets in Washington, January 29

CODE ENFORCEMENT CASES WON BY NRA

Courts Uphold Government Attorneys in 93.3 per cent of Cases; Good Effect of Decisions Held Likely.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—With a new and improved method of handling NRA code enforcement litigation, it is stated that quicker and more effective action is being secured, with the likelihood of a good effect upon many concerns inclined to be recalcitrant.

Federal courts have sustained the arguments of Government attorneys in 77 of the 81 court rulings concerning the National Recovery Administration and industrial codes during the eight weeks ended December 25, according to an analysis made public by the NRA Litigation Division.

During the period the handling of court cases was greatly expedited and facilitated by the creation of the new position of special assistant attorney general and the appointment of G. Dewey Arnold to the post. Much closer liaison between the NRA and the Department of Justice has resulted, and coordination or preparation of cases has been noticeably furthered.

The success obtained in legal actions during the November 1-December 25 period increased to 93.3 per cent the percentage of rulings favorable to the Government in code cases.

Since the Litigation Division of the NRA was created in March, 1934, it has handled 920 cases and obtained 210 court rulings. Only 14 of the adjudications were against the Government's position and one has since been overruled on appeal. There have so far been three rulings by state courts, all favorable. In no case has an appeal been decided against the NRA.

Call Wage Hearing For New Sign Code

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—Public hearing on an amendment to the electric and neon sign industry code wage provisions will be held January 24, 1935, in the Carlton Hotel, here, the National Industrial Recovery Board has announced.

The amendment, which establishes a minimum wage of 75 cents an hour for skilled employes, was approved November 24, but stayed for 15 days. At the expiration of that period another stay of 10 days was granted, and on December 4 the board stayed the amendment pending further order, because of the protests received.

The public hearing is for the purpose of considering the extent and substance of the protests which have been filed.

Acting Deputy Administrator C. R. Niklason will preside at the hearing.

SEAMEN'S WAGE SCALE EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1

By A. F. of L. News Service.

New York—The recent agreement concluded between the International Seaman's Union and leading American merchant ship lines became effective January 1, marking another distinct victory for organized labor.

The contract provides a basic monthly wage of $67.50 and $72.50 for able-bodied seamen and firemen. Other rates run from $270 monthly for the chief engineer down to $85 for mess boy.

While the masters of vessels were not parties to the contract, a number of steamship companies have announced that their wages would also be increased correspondingly.

MERCHANTS IN 200 CITIES DISCUSS JOB INSURANCE

By A. F. of L. News Service.

New York—Retail merchants in 200 key cities are reported to have formed committees for the study of unemployment insurance legislation. The New York Retail Merchants' Committee was scheduled to meet January 7.

Samuel W. Reyburn, chairman of the committee here, stated: "Since opinion has been crystallizing around four systems of unemployment reserves, it is expected that our forums will get a cross-section of thought on each of the four proposals."

FAIRMONT, W. VA., HAS ORGANIZATION CAMPAIGN

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Fairmont, W. Va.—The Central Labor Union here has under way a union organization campaign that is reported to be getting excellent results.

A house-to-house canvass has formed the basis of the campaign, which has added new members to many local unions and materially strengthened the cause of organized labor.

DIVIDEND CHANGES IN 1934 SHOW BIG BUSINESS GAINS

By A. F. of L. News Service.

New York. — Favorable dividend changes in December totaled 255, a figure higher than in any December since 1930, according to the Standard Statistics Company. Favorable changes for the full year numbered 1,467, or more than 20 per cent of the past three years. Unfavorable changes for the full year totaled only 277, against 1,466 in 1933 and a peak of 2,763 in 1932.

First Regular Meeting Of New Council Of 18 Members

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—A meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has been announced for January 29, 1935, to be held at the A. F. of L. headquarters in Washington.

While a special meeting was held in San Francisco, immediately following the 54th annual convention of the Federation, this is the first regular meeting of the new Council, which now contains eighteen members.

No special announcement of business to be acted upon has been released thus far, but it is held as reasonably certain that the Council will be afforded the opportunity to accomplish considerable work of a constructive nature. Among matters awaiting consideration is selection of a city for the 55th annual convention of the A. F. of L. to be held next fall.

The present Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is composed of the following: President, William Green; Secretary, Frank Morrison; Treasurer, Martin F. Ryan; First Vice President, Frank Duffy; Second Vice President, T. A. Rickert; Third Vice President, Matthew Woll; Fourth Vice President, John Coefield; Fifth Vice President, Arthur O. Wharton; Sixth Vice President, John N. Weber; Seventh Vice President, G. M. Bugniazet; Eighth Vice President, George M. Harrison; Ninth Vice President, Daniel J. Tobin; Tenth Vice President, William L. Hutcheson; Eleventh Vice President, George John L. Lewis; Thirteenth Vice President, David Dubinsky; Fourteenth Vice President, Harry C. Bates; Fifteenth Vice President, Edward J. Gainor.

LACE CODE WAGES AND HOURS AMENDMENT O. K'D

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—Approval of amendments to the lace code satisfying the maximum hours provisions and adding a new article permitting registration of "fabrics" has been announced by the National Industrial Recovery Board.

The hours amendment clarified the maximum hour limits of employes formerly excepted from the basic 40-hour maximum work week.

Henceforth, no employe shall be permitted to work more than 40 hours a week except as follows:

Watchman, not more than 56 hours, with one day in 14 as rest period;

Draftsmen, designers, electricians, members of repair shop crews, cleaners, dyers, janitors, chauffeurs, and members of shipping staff, not more than 48 hours, with time and a half pay for hours over 40 hours; stayed lace engineers will receive time and a half for all hours in excess of 442 per week;

Executives and those in supervisory staff who earn regularly less than $35 a week, not more than 48 hours per week;

Office employes, not more than an average of 40 hours per week or 48 week, but not more than 48 hours per week.

Child labor is prohibited by the amendment.

A new article would permit the registration of fabrics, with approval by the NRA as to the definition of "fabrics."

BARBASOL COMPANY IS USING THE UNION LABEL

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Francis G. Barasol, second vice president of the International Typographical Union, has issued a statement here in which he states that the Barbasol Company, of this city, is using the Allied Printing Trades Union Label on practically all of their output.

"At the present time," according to Mr. Barrett, "there is an order calculated to use the Label on over 8,000,000 instruction folders and to use Barbasol shaving cream." Mr. Barrett added by saying: "I believe a firm that has shown a disposition to patronize the label in this manner is worthy of mention."

LABOR NOT REPRESENTED ON CODE AUTHORITY FOR MALT INDUSTRY

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—A code of fair competition for the malt industry becomes effective January 7, according to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The code has been approved by Acting Secretary of Agriculture M. L. Wilson and by the National Recovery Administration.

The code prohibits unfair trade practices contrary to National Recovery Administration ware and labor provisions, and provides for the setting up of a code authority consisting of seven members to include five members of the United States Maltsters Association and two from the industry who do not belong to the Association.

DR. PISTOR HEADS FEDERAL MEAT INSPECTION SERVICE

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—Dr. A. J. Pistor, assistant chief of the Meat Inspection Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has been appointed chief to succeed Dr. R. P. Steddon, who retired December 31, 1934. Dr. Pistor entered the Bureau in December, 1906.

The meat inspection service, of which Dr. Pistor is the new head, employs regularly about 2,500 persons at the 150 stations and substations. In carrying on the work, Dr. Pistor plans to continue the same general policy as has been in effect in the past.

RECOMMEND AGREEMENT FOR 1935 BEET LABOR

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—Where sugar beet producers and laborers have not agreed upon the terms of the labor contract for the 1935 season by January 31, 1935, or where such contracts are offered are clearly unsatisfactory, steps will be taken to hold public hearings for setting 1935 minimum wages, as agreed upon by producers signing the Sugar Beet Production Adjustment Contracts, the Sugar Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has announced.

"While public hearings will be held where necessary, the terms of the contracts for 1935 should be agreed on voluntarily by growers and laborers wherever possible," John E. Dalton, Chief of the Sugar Section, said.

The sugar beet production adjustment contract provides that the Secretary of Agriculture may establish minimum wages for a factory district after due notice and opportunity for public hearing at a place accessible to producers and workers involved.

NEEDLEWORK CODE HEARING POSTPONED TO FEBRUARY 1

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—Public hearing on a proposal to consolidate codes for light needlework industries has been postponed from January 4 to February 1, 1935, the NRA announced. Deputy Administrator M. D. Vincent will hold the hearing at the Mayflower Hotel.

It is proposed to make the code for the light sewing industry except garments the basic code for the following industries: closet accessories; flag manufacturing; novelty curtains, drapes, bedspreads and novelty pillows; powder puff; ready-made furniture slip covers; shower curtains; umbrella manufacturing.

The umbrella manufacturing industry has been added to the group proposed for consolidation since the hearing was first announced.

Many other light sewing operations, some under codes and some uncodified, also would be brought under the basic code.